

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1/5-Elucidating the genetic architecture of autism by deep genomic sequencing | \$998,515 | Q3.S.A | Baylor College of Medicine |
| 2/5-Elucidating the genetic architecture of autism by deep genomic sequencing | \$1,723,105 | Q3.S.A | Broad Institute |
| 3/5-Elucidating the genetic architecture of autism by deep genomic sequencing | \$840,464 | Q3.S.A | Mount Sinai School of Medicine |
| 4/5-Elucidating the genetic architecture of autism by deep genomic sequencing | \$725,893 | Q3.S.A | University of Pennsylvania |
| 5/5-Elucidating the genetic architecture of autism by deep genomic sequencing | \$2,718,190 | Q3.S.A | Vanderbilt University |
| ACE Center: Imaging autism biomarkers + risk genes | \$219,925 | Q3.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| ACE Center: Rare variant genetics, contactin-related proteins and autism | \$334,470 | Q3.L.B | Yale University |
| ACE Center: Targeting genetic pathways for brain overgrowth in autism spectrum disorders | \$357,789 | Q3.L.B | University of California, San Diego |
| ACE Network: A comprehensive approach to identification of autism susceptibility genes | \$2,823,814 | Q3.L.B | University of California, Los Angeles |
| ACE Network: Early Autism Risk Longitudinal Investigation (EARLI) network | \$2,965,254 | Q3.L.A | Drexel University |
| Advanced parental age and autism: The role of aneuploidy and uniparental disomy in ASD pathogenesis | \$28,000 | Q3.S.A | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| A genome-wide search for autism genes in the Simons Simplex Collection | \$3,896,750 | Q3.L.B | Yale University |
| A history of behavioral genetics | \$66,171 | Q3.Other | University of Pittsburgh |
| A molecular genetic study of autism and related phenotypes in extended pedigrees | \$582,231 | Q3.S.A | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| A molecular genetic study of autism and related phenotypes in extended pedigrees (supplement) | \$99,600 | Q3.S.A | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Analysis of candidate genes derived from a protein interaction network in SSC samples | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Analysis of developmental interactions between reelin haploinsufficiency, male sex, and mercury exposure | \$92,582 | Q3.S.K | Universita Campus Bio-Medico di Roma |
| Analysis of the small intestinal microbiome of children with autism | \$0 | Q3.S.I | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| An investigation on the potential harmful effects of mercury in the nonhuman primate | \$15,900 | Q3.S.F | University of Washington |
| A recurrent genetic cause of autism | \$400,000 | Q3.L.B | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Assisted reproductive treatments and risk of autism | \$59,686 | Q3.S.H | Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London |
| Autism Genome Project (AGP) | \$600,000 | Q3.L.B | Autism Speaks (AS) |
| Autism spectrum disorder and autoimmune disease of mothers | \$91,480 | Q3.S.E | The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research |
| Biological correlates of altered brain growth in autism | \$975,783 | Q3.S.A | Yale University |
| Center for Genomic and Phenomic Studies in Autism | \$1,495,363 | Q3.S.C | University of Southern California |

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| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - California | \$1,539,577 | Q3.L.D | Kaiser Foundation Research Institute |
| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - Colorado | \$1,227,545 | Q3.L.D | Colorado Department of Health and Environment |
| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - Data Coordinating Center | \$700,000 | Q3.L.D | Michigan State University |
| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - Georgia | \$954,702 | Q3.L.D | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) |
| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - Maryland | \$2,331,772 | Q3.L.D | Johns Hopkins University |
| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - North Carolina | \$1,209,900 | Q3.L.D | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Centers for Autism and Developmental Disabilities Research and Epidemiology (CADDRE) - Pennsylvania | \$1,565,618 | Q3.L.D | University of Pennsylvania/Children's Hospital of Philadelphia |
| Comprehensive follow-up of novel autism genetic discoveries | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Comprehensive genetic variation detection to assess the role of the X chromosome in autism | \$764,847 | Q3.L.B | Emory University |
| Deep sequencing of autism candidate genes in 2000 families from the Simons Simplex Collection | \$1,395,339 | Q3.S.A | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Dense mapping of candidate regions linked to autistic disorder | \$848 | Q3.L.B | Feinstein Institute For Medical Research |
| Discordant monozygotic twins as a model for genetic-environmental interaction in autism | \$0 | Q3.S.J | Johns Hopkins University |
| Discordant monozygotic twins as a model for genetic-environmental interaction in autism | \$0 | Q3.S.J | Kennedy Krieger Institute |
| Dissecting epistasis and pleiotropy in autism towards personalized medicine | \$2,317,500 | Q3.S.A | University of California, San Francisco |
| DNA methylation and other epigenetic studies of autism brain | \$43,986 | Q3.S.J | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Does thimerosal elicit a hormetic response? | \$6,275 | Q3.S.E | Northeastern University |
| Do vagal and circumventricular inflammation contribute to the etiology of regressive autism? | \$45,000 | Q3.Other | Wadsworth Center, State of New York Department of Health |
| Early Autism Risk Longitudinal Investigation (EARLI) network (supplement) | \$5,839 | Q3.L.A | Drexel University |
| Early exposure to acetaminophen and autism | \$19,997 | Q3.S.F | University of California, Davis |
| Effect of oxytocin receptor inhibitor (atosiban) during the perinatal period and prevalence of autism spectrum disorders | \$122,950 | Q3.S.H | Hebrew University |
| Elevated urinary P-cresol: Intestinal causes and behavioral consequences | \$25,000 | Q3.S.I | Universita Campus Bio-Medico di Roma |

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| Environment, the perinatal epigenome, and risk for autism and related disorders | \$1,771,110 | Q3.S.J | Johns Hopkins University |
| Epidemiological research on autism in Jamaica | \$131,010 | Q3.S.H | University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston |
| Epidemiologic studies of reproductive and developmental outcomes – Denmark | \$300,615 | Q3.S.H | Aarhus University |
| Epigenetic marks as peripheral biomarkers of autism | \$949,623 | Q3.S.J | Emory University |
| Epigenetic regulation of the autism susceptibility gene, ENGRAILED 2 (EN2) | \$0 | Q3.S.J | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey - Robert Wood Johnson Medical School |
| Epigenetics, hormones and sex differences in autism incidence | \$85,000 | Q3.S.K | University of Virginia |
| Etiology of autism risk involving MET gene and the environment | \$186,745 | Q3.S.E | University of California, Davis |
| Evaluation of the immune and physiologic response in children with autism following immune challenge | \$327,972 | Q3.S.E | University of California, Davis |
| Finding autism genes by genomic copy number analysis | \$582,867 | Q3.S.A | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Finding recessive genes for autism spectrum disorders | \$186,825 | Q3.L.B | Children's Hospital Boston |
| FOXP2-regulated signaling pathways critical for higher cognitive functions | \$90,000 | Q3.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Gene-environment interactions in an autism birth cohort (supplement) | \$849,819 | Q3.L.D | Columbia University |
| Gene expression and immune cell function in mothers of children with autism | \$267,895 | Q3.S.E | University of California, Davis |
| Gene expression profiling of autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Genes disrupted by balanced genomic rearrangements in autism spectrum disorders | \$307,842 | Q3.L.B | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Genetic and immunological risk factors for autism | \$423 | Q3.S.E | Feinstein Institute For Medical Research |
| Genetic basis of autism | \$6,625,251 | Q3.L.B | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Genetic epidemiology of autism spectrum disorders | \$178,192 | Q3.Other | Yale University |
| Genetic epidemiology of complex traits | \$770,313 | Q3.L.B | National Institutes of Health |
| Genetic investigation of cognitive development in autistic spectrum disorders | \$184,248 | Q3.L.B | Brown University |
| Genetics and gene-environment interactions in a Korean epidemiological sample of autism | \$149,354 | Q3.S.C | Yale University |
| Genome-wide analyses of DNA methylation in autism | \$400,000 | Q3.S.J | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Genome-wide association study of autism characterized by developmental regression | \$127,458 | Q3.L.B | Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center |
| Genome-wide environment interaction study for autism: The SEED study | \$704,956 | Q3.S.C | Johns Hopkins University |
| Genomic hotspots of autism | \$588,027 | Q3.L.B | University of Washington |

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| Genomic imbalances in autism | \$50,000 | Q3.L.B | University of Chicago |
| Genomic profiling and functional mutation analysis in autism spectrum disorders | \$1,061,929 | Q3.S.A | Yale University |
| Human autism genetics and activity dependent gene activation | \$2,639,516 | Q3.S.A | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Human intestinal microbial ecology and its relationship to autism | \$28,960 | Q3.S.I | Biodesign Institute, Arizona State University |
| Human neurobehavioral phenotypes associates with the extended PWS/AS domain | \$634,739 | Q3.S.J | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Hypocholesterolemic autism spectrum disorder | \$126,671 | Q3.L.B | National Institutes of Health |
| Identical twins discordant for autism: Epigenetic (DNA methylation) biomarkers of non-shared environmental influences | \$89,030 | Q3.S.J | King's College London |
| Identification and functional characterization of gene variants | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Universita Campus Bio-Medico di Roma |
| Identification of aberrantly methylated genes in autism: The role of advanced paternal age | \$374,835 | Q3.S.J | Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. |
| Identifying and understanding the action of autism susceptibility genes | \$0 | Q3.L.B | University of Oxford |
| IL-6-mediated Jak2/Stat3 signaling and brain development | \$220,500 | Q3.L.C | University of South Florida |
| Illumina, Inc. | \$1,275,994 | Q3.L.B | Illumina, Inc. |
| Immune biomarkers in serum and newborn dried blood spots | \$0 | Q3.L.C | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) |
| Immunobiology in autism | \$0 | Q3.S.E | University of California, Davis |
| Immunopathogenesis in autism: Regulatory T cells and autoimmunity in neurodevelopment | \$0 | Q3.S.F | East Carolina University |
| Integrative genetic analysis of autistic brains | \$400,000 | Q3.L.B | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine |
| Investigating gene-environment interaction in autism: Air pollution x genetics | \$280,078 | Q3.L.D | University of Southern California |
| Investigating the effect of mercury on ASD, AD and ASD regression | \$22,000 | Q3.L.C | University of Northern Iowa |
| Investigation of DUF1220 domains in human brain function and disease | \$352,794 | Q3.L.B | University of Colorado Denver |
| Investigation of DUF1220 domains in human brain function and disease (supplement) | \$79,369 | Q3.L.B | University of Colorado Denver |
| Investigation of genes involved in synaptic plasticity in Iranian families with ASD | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| In vivo function of neuronal activity-induced MeCP2 phosphorylation | \$304,917 | Q3.S.J | University of Wisconsin - Madison |
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| Large-scale discovery of scientific hypotheses; Computation over expert opinions | \$607,996 | Q3.Other | University of Chicago |
| Linking autism and congenital cerebellar malformations | \$0 | Q3.L.B | University of Chicago |
| Maternal dietary factors and risk of autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q3.L.C | Harvard Medical School |
| Maternal risk factors for autism in the Nurses Health Study II – a pilot study | \$57,919 | Q3.L.C | Harvard School of Public Health |
| Maternal risk factors for autism spectrum disorders in children of the Nurses' Health Study II | \$0 | Q3.L.C | Harvard University |
| Maternal risk factors for autism spectrum disorders in children of the Nurses' Health Study II | \$0 | Q3.L.C | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Maternal risk factors for autism spectrum disorders in children of the Nurses' Health Study II | \$0 | Q3.L.C | Harvard University |
| Maternal supplementation of folic acid and function of autism gene synaptic protein Shank3 in animal model | \$90,415 | Q3.S.J | Baylor College of Medicine |
| MeHG stimulates antiapoptotic signaling in stem cells | \$0 | Q3.S.F | Kennedy Krieger Institute |
| Molecular and environmental influences on autism pathophysiology | \$0 | Q3.S.K | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Molecular and genetic epidemiology of autism | \$1,186,466 | Q3.L.B | University of Miami Miller School of Medicine |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE - Data Management Core | \$76,219 | Q3.S.H | Columbia University |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE - Denmark | \$29,162 | Q3.S.H | Aarhus University |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE - Finland | \$41,910 | Q3.S.H | Turku University |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE - Israel | \$41,943 | Q3.S.H | The Gertner Institute of Epidemiology and Health Policy Research |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE - Norway | \$39,426 | Q3.S.H | Norwegian Institute of Public Health |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE- Sweden | \$41,250 | Q3.S.H | Karolinska Institutet |
| Multi-registry analyses for iCARE- West Australia | \$84,445 | Q3.S.H | The University of Western Australia |
| Novel animal models of impaired social behavior and anxiety: A role for MeCP2 | \$240,000 | Q3.L.C | University of Pennsylvania |
| Pathway-based genetic studies of autism spectrum disorder | \$34,437 | Q3.L.B | University of Pennsylvania |
| Population genetics to improve homozygosity mapping and mapping in admixed groups | \$45,590 | Q3.L.B | Harvard Medical School |
| Potential role of non-coding RNAs in autism | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Children's Mercy Hospitals And Clinics |
| Prenatal and neonatal biologic markers for autism | \$621,762 | Q3.S.C | Kaiser Foundation Research Institute |
| Prenatal exposure to polyfluoroalkyl compounds in the EMA study | \$130,465 | Q3.S.F | Kaiser Foundation Research Institute |
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| Prenatal factors and risk of autism in a Finnish national birth cohort | \$408,838 | Q3.S.H | New York State Psychiatric Institute |
| Project 1: Effect of multi-level environmental exposure on birth outcomes | \$29,643 | Q3.S.C | University of California, Berkeley |
| Project 1: Environmental epidemiology of autism | \$279,901 | Q3.L.C | University of California, Davis |
| Project 3: Neurodevelopmental toxicology of autism | \$173,583 | Q3.S.K | University of California, Davis |
| Psychosis and autoimmune diseases in Denmark | \$148,389 | Q3.S.E | Johns Hopkins University |
| Recessive genes for autism and mental retardation | \$148,856 | Q3.L.B | Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center |
| Relevance of NPAS1/3 balance to autism and schizophrenia | \$356,840 | Q3.L.B | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Research project about a potential infectious origin of autism | \$40,000 | Q3.S.E | Institut de Recherche Luc Montagnier |
| RNA expression patterns in autism | \$706,052 | Q3.L.B | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Role of TSC/mTOR signaling pathway in autism and autism spectrum disorders | \$83,403 | Q3.L.B | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Sex chromosomes, epigenetics, and neurobehavioral disease | \$382,757 | Q3.S.K | University of Virginia |
| Simons Simplex Collection | \$130,856 | Q3.L.B | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$445,508 | Q3.L.B | University of Washington |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$117,339 | Q3.L.B | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$495,394 | Q3.L.B | Emory University |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$135,000 | Q3.L.B | Vanderbilt University |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$483,393 | Q3.L.B | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$360,484 | Q3.L.B | The Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$478,332 | Q3.L.B | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$457,644 | Q3.L.B | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$1,493,572 | Q3.L.B | University of Michigan |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$512,224 | Q3.L.B | University of Missouri |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$514,837 | Q3.L.B | Yale University |
| Simons Simplex Collection Site | \$869,988 | Q3.L.B | Columbia University |
| Social determinants of the autism epidemic | \$805,000 | Q3.L.D | Columbia University |
| Strengthening qualitative research through methodological innovation and integration: Networks of expertise and the autism spectrum | \$105,166 | Q3.Other | Columbia University |
| Structural and functional neural correlates of early postnatal deprivation | \$150,412 | Q3.S.H | Wayne State University |

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| Studies of postmortem brain searching for epigenetic defects causing autism | \$400,000 | Q3.S.J | Baylor College of Medicine |
| The CHARGE Study: Childhood Autism Risks from Genetics and the Environment | \$1,005,627 | Q3.S.C | University of California, Davis |
| The frequency of polymorphisms in maternal- and paternal-effect genes in autism spectrum | \$187,500 | Q3.L.B | Princeton University |
| The impact of autism specific genomic variations on microRNA gene expression profile | \$0 | Q3.L.B | The Hospital for Sick Children |
| The role of contactin-associated protein-like 2 (CNTNAP2) and other novel genes in autism | \$464,601 | Q3.L.B | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine |
| The role of retrotransposons in autism spectrum disorders | \$2,078,635 | Q3.L.B | Johns Hopkins University |
| The role of the neurexin 1 gene in susceptibility to autism | \$127,500 | Q3.L.B | Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School |
| The role of the Rett gene, chromosome 15q11-q13, other genes, and epigenetics | \$13,734 | Q3.S.J | Baylor College of Medicine |
| The transcription factor PLZF: A possible genetic link between immune dysfunction and autism | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center |
| Toxicant-induced autism and mitochondrial modulation of nuclear gene expression | \$0 | Q3.S.J | Texas A&M University |
| UC Davis Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research Center | \$756,802 | Q3.S.C | University of California, Davis |
| Uncovering genetic mechanisms of ASD | \$127,500 | Q3.L.B | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Understanding glutamate signaling defects in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q3.L.B | Johns Hopkins University |
| Unraveling the genetic etiology of autism | \$500,900 | Q3.L.B | Vanderbilt University |
| Vitamin D status and autism spectrum disorder: Is there an association? | \$61,272 | Q3.S.C | University of California, Davis |
| Vulnerability phenotypes and susceptibility to environmental toxicants: From organism to mechanism | \$93,500 | Q3.S.E | University of Rochester |
| Whole-exome sequencing to identify causative genes for autism | \$175,000 | Q3.L.B | University of California, San Diego |
| Whole-genome sequencing for rare highly penetrant gene variants in schizophrenia | \$1,461,725 | Q3.L.B | Duke University |

